

but also were unable to verify the identity of the other parental taxon.

*Paratypes.* MEXICO. CHIAPAS: 13 km N of Berriózabal, 2 Nov. 1971, *Breedlove & Smith 21652* (DS, F, MICH, NY). OAXACA: trail from San Pedro Nolasco N to the Llano Verde, 5 Oct. 1969, *Mickel & Hellwig 3786B* (NY). VERACRUZ: ca. 12 km S of Misantla, 3 Jan. 1974, *Conant 726* (GH, MEXU).

***Phanerophlebia nobilis*** (Schlechtendal & Chamisso) C. Presl var. ***remotispora*** (Fournier) Yatskievych, comb. et stat. nov. *Phanerophlebia remotispora* Fournier, Mexic. Pl. 1: 100, 1872. *Cyrtomium remotisporum* (Fournier) C. Morton, Amer. Fern J. 47: 54, 1957. TYPE: Mexico. Veracruz: Orizaba, Izhuatlancillo, Aug. 1865–1866, *Bourgeau 2349* (holotype, P; isotypes, BM, GH, K, MICH, MO, NY, P, US).

Previous authors (cf. Tryon & Tryon, 1982) uniformly have treated variety *remotispora* as a distinct species. These authors emphasized anastomosing versus free venation patterns as a critical character in subdivision of *Phanerophlebia* into two species groups. Yatskievych et al. (1988) showed that *P. nobilis* and *P. remotispora* are genetically very closely related, based on analysis of chloroplast-DNA restriction-site variation, and suggested that anastomosing veins were probably derived twice independently within the genus.

Variety *remotispora* differs from typical *P. nobilis* only in its venation pattern, with copious marginal anastomoses, rather than the free veins found in variety *nobilis*. The two varieties are sympatric in much of Mexico, although they are seldom encountered in mixed populations. Rare specimens of intermediate morphology (veins with few, irregular anastomoses) originate from Michoacán (*Arsène 5961*; GH, MO, US) and Veracruz (*Fisher s.n.*; MO), Mexico, and are apparently fully fertile.

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